# Bombay Gazette.

**Wednesday,** **September 25, 1816.**

*Volume 27.)* *(Number 1373.*


## Advertisement.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Vestry Room of St. THOMAS'S Church on Saturday next the 28th Instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. WADE,
*Secretary,*

September 24th 1816.

## A CARD

MESSRS ANDERSON & CO. have received per Ship ORPHEUS a few Copies of Sir JOHN MALCOLM'S History of Persia, which they have for Sale, at their Office, at Rupees 100 per Copy.

*Bombay, 25th September* 1816.

## Advertisement.

### Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC ACTION,*

AT the Residence of the late Mr. HUNGERFORD near Rampart Row, on Thursday the 26th Inst. and the following days,

A variety of Handsome Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, sets of Mahogany, and Blackwood Dining Tables, Floor Cloths, Europe Carpets, Bengal Mats, a Handsome Upright Pianoforte, Cut Glass, Queens and China Ware, an eight Light and a four Light Lustre; Silver and Plated Ware, amongst which are a set of Handsome Plated Dish Covers, Books, Liquors Madeira Wine in bottles, Beer, Claret and Port Wine, and two Pipes of 14 Y. Old Madeira Wine; also a Chaise, Horses, Harness, Barvachetts, &c. &c.

*Bombay, 25th September,* 1816.

## G. Higgs

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has received a Large Lot of Strong Arab Horses from Bussorah per Ship Harriott.

[ *Bombay, 25th September* 1816.

## Advertisement.

### To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
*ON THE PREMISES*
On Saturday the 11th January next,
*At twelve o' Clock at noon,*

Unless previously disposed of by private bargain,

THAT Valuable Estate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit-trees—the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MONACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

*Bombay 25th September,* 1816.

## જાહેર ખબર

પેહેલેજો ઘેર મેલ નહી વસાહેતો જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે * તેને ગાઉપર શનીશરે વારને દીને તા શીખ (૧૧) મી આવતી જાનેવારીઇ ખપોરનાં કલાક (૧૨) ને અમલે મીલકત કીમતી * ઇમીલકત ઘ ખતર ઇશટોમરટનીછે શ્રીમજાં મ મધે ઘેર (૧) ઘણુમોટું તોફરા ં તા૦મજબુત બાંધેલું અને તેઘર શારીતરેહ મરમત કીધેલું છે અને જાગા ઘણી કોશાદે છે અને તબેલો તથા બાહારનાં ઘરો તે લગા તંછે અને બાગ (૧) છે તમધે આ શરે જાત બાંનાં (૧૫૧૧) શાડાપદ ર પાકેછે * અને બાશરે [૨૧] ઇક વીશ વીઘાં જમીન છે * તેમધે કુવા [૭] શાત શારા પાણીનાં મોટા અને મજબુત પાકા બાંધેલાછે * તા૦તેમધે ઘણીઇક તરેહ તરેહ નારેહનાં ઉમદા મેવાનાં જાહાડછે તા૦તેશરવે જોગા તાજેહની આ શ પારાની ફરતી દવાલ ચુનાં તા૦પથરથી પાકી બાંધેલીછે * ઇબાબે બાગલ ખબર જેહઇ તો કાવશાજી બાંઇકજી તા૦ઇદ લજી ખરશેદજીને પુછેબાથી મા લુમ પડશે *

તા૦[૨૫]મી શપટમબર[૧૮૧૬]

### CURIOUS ANTIQUE BREAST-PLATE.

A very curious golden relic of antiquity was found about two months ago by a road overseer, in removing a mound of gravel, in the townland of Tullysanole, about three feet under the surface, within a short distance from the edge of a deep flow bog, through which he was occupied in making a road.

The relic consists of a golden curvilinear plate, diminished in breadth from the centre, where it is two inches and a half broad, to nearly the extreme ends, where it narrows to almost two points. At these narrow points it widens again into a sort of fibulæ, which cross the line of direction of the rest of the plate at a considerable angle.

The two extremes of the plate overlap each other, but as the gold is very pure and flexible, they can be opened so as with ease to admit a man's neck, which the narrow parts, on being adjusted for the purpose, will nearly encircle, whilst the broader part reaches down towards the breast.

The bare inspection of this plate demonstrates it to have belonged to that species of ornament worn by the ancient Judges of Ireland, called Iodhan Morain.

Historians say, that a very splendid one of those breast-plates of judgment was worn by the famous Moran Mac Magin, Chief Justice of Ireland; & it was believed, that if the Judge should knowingly pronounce an unjust decree, the gold would so contract as to render it impossible for him to breathe, but if the sentence be delivered was just, then the plate would hang loose upon his breast.

It is said, that the word Iodhan is derived from Iodhadh, a shutting close, contracting or joining.

There is no resemblance in form between the Hebrew and the Irish breast-plate of judgment. If the one we have described had really been possessed of the powers attributed to it, it would upon contraction have not only throttled the unjust Judge, but from the sharpness of its edges, it must have severed both the carotid arteries, and jugular veins, besides slitting his wind-pipe and cutting his throat from ear to ear.

### ANTIQUITIES.

The interesting Grecian Sculptures discovered in the Temple of Apollo, in Phygalia, by Mr. Cockerell and other artists, and which have been bought by the British Government, are at length arrived in London, and deposited in the Museum, where they are now arranging from the drawings of Mr. Cockerell taken on the spot. They contain an hundred figures in Alto Relievo, above two feet high, forming two complete subjects of combats, etc. viz. between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and between the Amazons and Heleneans. They are believed to be the only examples extant of entire subject of the admirable school of Phydias, and exhibit the sublimity of poetic imagination, united with all the boldness and power of execution, resulting from extensive practice in the greatest school of antiquity. The energy and force displayed in the action of the figure is wonderful, and the variety and unity in the composition shews how far the arts must have been carried in the refined age of Pericles, and will be a most valuable addition to the studies of British artists.

We trust the public will have an early opportunity of viewing these extraordinary efforts of art, and of studying from the originals; and we rejoice to hear that Government are to furnish to each of the discoveries of whom they were purchased, complete casts in plaister of the entire subject, which will increase the means of improvement in that laborious and very difficult branch of the Fine Arts.

The discoveries made in the preceding year by Baron Haller and Mr. Cockerell, architects, and other artists, in the Temple of Jupiter Pantellenius, in the Island of Ægina, though of an earlier age, were not less fortunate or less instructive; and although we may lament that an accidental circumstance has deprived us of the originals, which are now at Rome, complete casts are to be furnished to the discoverers; and the British school will have the advantage of those also, from the [illegible] belonging to Mr. Cockerell, who have been for some time at Rome preparing the materials [illegible] whole of his discoveries in Greece and Sicily, which have excited a lively interest in that capital.

The part of Istria belonging to the government of the Lit[illegible]de, forming a part of Illyrium and since the [illegible] joined to Italy, contains monuments of that brilliant period of the Roman Empire, particularly in the formerly flourishing, now deserted town of Pola, and in the neighbourhood of Triest. The remains of the Roman amphitheatre at Pola have been frequently described, but insufficiently. Marshal Marmont set some workmen to dig round it, which procured some information respecting this monument of antiquity; but it was reserved for Mr. Peter Nobile, architect, at Triest, to proceed so far this summer that as much has been discovered under ground as was before above it, and to prove the possibility of clearing the whole of this magnificent building from the rubbish, he has also, out of zeal for the arts, uncovered more of a Temple of Augustus, and of a Roman gate at Pola, and secured them as far as possible, in order [illegible] friends of antiquity [illegible]

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY:

ARRIVED.—September 21st Ship Harriot, Captain Henry Robert, from Bussorah.

Do. 22d Turkisk Ship of War Serakeir Captain Hussier from Suez.

Do. The H. C's. Extra Ship Alexander Captain Henry Cobb from London.

Do. The H. C's. Extra Ship Ann, Captain James, Masson from London.

Do. 23d Turkisk Polaca, of War Ibberick, Captain Homed from Suez.

SAILED.—September 19th Ship Currimbux, Captain, W. G. Campon to Calcutta.

Do. 20th Ship Providence, Free Trader, Captain Wm. Green, to England.

*Passengers per Alexander capt. Cobb.*

Captain Woodhouse,
Mrs. Woodhouse,
Miss. Woodhouse,
E. Woodhouse,
Captain Mitto, } H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. D. Burgh, }
Mr. Attill, Cadet, Engineers,
Law, ditto Artillery,
Pinkey, Assistant Surgeon
Williamson, Writer,
Wemsley, Free Mariner.

*Per Ann Captain Masson.*

Miss. Grenville,
Major Warren, H. M. 65th Regt.
J. Vibart Esq.
Mr. R. J. Affleck,
J. Taylor,
G. Bladen,
C. Bladen.

All the Honourable Company's ships had left Madeira prior to the departure of the Alexander.

### EUROPE

DEATH.—B. P. Blackford Esq. M. P. one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

## The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER 1816.

It gives us much pleasure to announce the safe arrival, at this port, of the H. C. Extra ships *Ann*, Captain *Masson*, and *Alexander* Captain *Cobb*. They left the Downs on the 19th of May, and Madeira (at which they touched for 10 days) the 8th of June. They have brought papers down to the 18th of May. The latest accounts from France certainly wear a more serious aspect than we had, at first, suspected, but still we think that Louis the 18th will keep possession of his throne.

It is certain that Lavalette is at *Munich* residing in the Hotel of Beauharnois his cousin.

The Prince Regent held a levee on the 14th of May at which it was supposed 1,500 persons were present, composed of the ancient nobility and families of distinction of all parties, as well as foreigners of distinguished rank.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg is to take rank next to the Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Sir Nathaniel Wraxal has been fined 500 pounds and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the King's Bench for his libel on Count Woronzow.

General Michel took his seat, in the House, for *Belfast* and not for *Antrim*, as was stated in the Courier of the 14th of May.

## [illegible] Extracts.

[illegible] returned from Bilboa informs us, that on the arrival of his vessel at that port, a gun-boat belonging to the Holy Inquisition came on board, having the banners of that *humane* tribunal flying, and manned with a respectable number of friars. They inquired for papers and books, and asked the master and crew many questions respecting the conversation of the passengers on religious and political matters; whether there had been much swearing on board during the voyage, &c. and, to end the ceremony, the master had to pay a doubloon for his fees, a circumstance which was very near provoking him to some exclamations, well calculated to draw down upon him the thundering censures of the Holy Office.—We mention this for the information of the public, as beyond doubt the same regulation has been adopted in all Spanish Ports, and may take British vessels and passengers by surprize. A Common Prayer book, Robertson's Works, or masonic insignia, are sufficient for the seizure of any one; and it must not be forgotten, that in the Inquisition, confiscation of property always follows conviction.

It is estimated that above five thousand able seamen have emigrated to America since the termination of the war.

BRUSSELS, MAY 11.

Several General and Superior Officers, belonging to the several corps of the right wing of the army of occupation, who have been to Cambray to confer with the Duke of Wellington, are now gone back to their quarters.

The Duke is still at Cambray, and is very much employed. In the course of the 7th and 8th he dispatched numerous couriers to London, Paris, Sedan and Alsace. Considerable changes will be made in the positions of the Allied Army, but with no other view than to relieve those districts which have suffered the most by the pressure of the troops. Mean-time the British troops cantoned in Picardy and Artois are already changing their positions. The number of men returning to England is now stated to be as high as 8000, and that of those that are expected from England, and some of whom already arrived, from 4 to 5000.

The same letters state, that it is very uncertain whether the Duke of Wellington will go to England; it seems that he will soon go back to Paris, and in the month of June inspect the whole line from Givet to Colmar.

Letters from Lille state, that in the towns of the department of the North, which are not occupied by the Allies, some regiments of infantry and cavalry are expected which have been organised in Normandy and Brittany. They are particularly to increase the garrisons of Lille, Douay, and Arras, without, however, exceeding the number fixed by the Treaty of Paris. The chief cause of this increase must be looked for in the necessity of the relieving the National Guards, who still do the duty with so much zeal.

The Custom-house line on the side of France is to be strengthened in order to oppose a more effectual obstacle to the smuggling.

*BRUSSELS, MAY 13.*

The English regiments of cavalry which were to quit the army to return to England, have received counter orders. The extraordinary events which have just threatened again the tranquillity of France, are doubtless connected with this new measure.

In several provinces of France about Paris the restless artisans of troubles and revolutions have spread a report, that in the month of May a new revolution would break out in that unhappy kingdom. Severe measures are taken to repress this audacity.

Under the Government of Bonaparte, Mr. Legeas, the brother-in-law of Maret, Duke of Bassano, had been named Bishop of Liege. This prelate is now in this city.

VIENNA, MAY 2.

The reduction of the army ordered by the Government is already in a great measure executed; the horses and the magazines are sold or selling. Never for these 30 years past was the Austrian army more completely on a peace establishment.

FRENCH PAPERS.

We have received the Papers of Tuesday. They inform us, once more, that all is tranquil in the vicinity of Grenoble; but this cannot be true, for the district has been placed under martial law, and something like an alarm seems to prevail in the mind of General Donadieu, lest his communications should be cut off with Lyons and other places. As in most other similar cases, the greatest criminals have escaped. Two or three misguided creatures have been shot, but a hoary miscreant of the name of Didier, (who is described as sixty-four years of age and the ringleader of the insurrection,) has escaped. We suspect that his escape has been favoured by those in authority.

Another French General (Chartram) has been found guilty of treason. He was tried at Lille, but his Judges have recommended him to mercy.

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY OF TUESDAY MORNING:

Yesterday the King gave an audience to Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador from Austria to the Court of London: Afterwards his Majesty received a numerous deputation of the Chamber of Peers:

The Minister of General Police having been informed of the bad conduct of three conductors of Royal Messageries on the Lyons route, two of them have been suspended from their functions; the third, still more guilty, has been dismissed entirely:

The troops and National Guards which left Lyons have arrived safely at Grenoble:

The second Council of War will immediately try the Officer who, on the 6th of July, 1815, killed on the Boulevard Poissomiere, an old man, who cried *Vive le Roi*!

GRENOBLE, MAY 9.

The Prevotal Court, in their Sittings of the 7th, condemned three of the rebels, named Buisson, Drevet, and David, to death. The latter was recommended to mercy. The Court acquitted a fourth, named Naud. The two first condemned were executed yesterday afternoon. The utmost tranquillity now prevails.

The Prefect of the Isere has issued a decree for a general disarming. All those who do not deliver up their arms of every description within twenty-four hours, are to be punished as rebels.

One Guillot, a retired Officer of Artillery, who directed the insurrection of the Commune of LaMure, and who was already saved from capital punishment by the goodness of the Duke of An[illegible] thus covered with the double in[illegible] and treason. A reward of 500 f[illegible] his apprehension.

PROCLAMATIO[illegible]

OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL COM[illegible] MILITARY DIVISION, AND OF TH[illegible] DEPARTMENT OF THE ISERE.

"The Department of the Isere [illegible] be considered in a state of siege. The Civil and [illegible]litary Authorities have a discretionary power.

"The King is satisfied with t[illegible] Magistrates and Soldiers.—Troops are in motion on different points to occupy the Department of the Isere, and to secure the punishment of the rebels:

"These instructions, which suspend the ordinary course of the laws, ought to satisfy all the peaceable citizens, who know that the Military and Civil Authorities constantly watch over the maintenance of good order. Let the wicked tremble! As to the rebels, the sword of the law shall smite them!

(Signed) "Count MONTLIVANT.
"General DONNADIEU."

[Another Proclamation offers 3000 francs for the apprehesion of Didier, one of the Chiefs of the Insurrection.]

PARIS, MAY 14.

The degree of perversity and ingratitude of Didier, one of the chiefs of the insurrection at Grenoble, is without example. At the time of the King's first restoration he was loaded with honours and the favour of the King. His Majesty made him Master of Requests and a Member of the Court of Cassation. He kept by the former of those places, because he thought it would lead him still farther. He also obtained for his son a Sub-prefecture in the Department of the Isere, his country, which he wished to make the seat of a civil war. It was this young traitor who first went out to meet the Usurper. Buonaparte made him Prefect of the Lower Alps. Didier, the father, attended all the seditious and federal orgies in Paris.

On the arrival of the King, Didier went to hide himself in the environs of Lyons and Grenoble, where he prepared new treasons. All the false reports which lately agitated those places originated with him and other wretches. Every information leads us to think that General Donnadieu was to have fallen by Didiers' hand.

The election for Member of Parliament for Dartmouth, in the room of Mr. BASTARD, (Candidate for the County of Devon) took place on Thursday se'nnight, when his brother, Captain BASTARD, of the Royal Navy, was unanimously elected.

DEVON COUNTY ELECTION.—On the third day (Wednesday) Lord EBRINGTON gained considerably upon Mr. BASTARD, & had a majority of 48 on the gross poll.

The following Detachments embarked yesterday, on board of transports and passage vessels, at Dover, and sailed for Calais, to join their respective Regiments stationed in France, viz.—96 of the 3d Regiment (King's Own), Dragoons dismounted; 200 of the 7th Hussars, dismounted; 140 of the 3d Regiment of Foot (Buffs); 150 of the 4th ditto, (King's Own); 160 of the 81st; 160 of the 89th; and 150 of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

[*The Star*,—*May* 17

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday. If we are to believe their statements the insurrection at Grenoble has been completely got under. The private letters, however, speak differently.

Among the trials before the Courts of justice at Paris, there is one which excites particular interest, as being connected with the private history of BUONAPARTE. On the night of the 21st of June, 1815, through his brother JOSEPH, he sent for a broker, and by his means got possession of £29,000 sterling of the public money of France, for which he received drafts on a house in London, and which drafts were paid while BONAPARTE was on board the BELLEROPHON. The cause will be decided next week: the object seems to be, to make the French Broker refund the money.

ROME APRIL 24.

After a year's imprisonment, Cardinal Maury has obtained permisaion to reside at Rome on a pension of 4000 Roman crowns. He was accused of the canonical crime of holding two Bishoprics at once, and of having accepted that of Paris in particular, expressly against the injunction of the Pope. The Cardinal is not to officiate in public any more.

BRUSSELS, MAY 6.

For some days past numerous detachments of Scotch and English Infantry have been landed at Calais, and also some squadrons of cavalry which proceed successively to join the corps which they are intended to reinforce, in order to keep up the contingent complete. More troops are expected, and the ships which bring them are to carry back to England the three regiments of cavalry.

According to the orders of the Duke, the contingent must be constantly kept upon the war establishment. The soldiers who, through indisposition or otherwise, are less fit for service, are daily replaced. All the reports that have been circulated concerning the diminution of the British Army, are wholly destitute of foundation, as well as a similar report of the departure of 30,000 Austrians, &c. Prussians are coming to reinforce the troops of their nation in France, which report has been circulated in the French Departments.

Letters from Lille say, that the French Government fulfils with great exactness the articles of the Treaty, respecting the payment of the necessary sums to the Allied troops. The inhabitants of the Communes, who have to lodge the soldiers, receive a regular indemnity. These measures have the happy effect, that whereever the Allied troops are cantoned good order prevails, and the foreign military live in as good understanding with the inhabitants of the country, as can possibly subsist between Russians, Germans, English, and French.

The French Papers, received to-day announce the arrival at Bourdeaux, of Mr. and Mrs. CANNING. Mr. CANNING is said to be on his way to London, but his Lady remains in France.

The Duke of WELLINGTON is expected at Paris on the 20th instant, to be present at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of BERRI.

The once celebrated Baron GERAMB has become a Monk of La Trappe, at Laval, in France!

The two Candidates for Devonshire have fixed their head-quarters at Exeter, and an active canvass, through the medium of Committees in the considerable towns, pervades the Country. All the inns and stables are engaged, and labelled on their fronts—This way to Mr. BASTARD's," and "that way to Lord EBRINGTON's;" and we apprehend all the horses and carriages of the other towns, &c are in a state of requisition. The election commenced on Monday, and at the close of the poll on that day the numbers were.

For Lord EBRINGTON - - - - - - - 191
Mr. BASTARD - - - - - - - - - - - 2 9

[*The Star*,—*May* 15.

The following are the details we have collected relative to the events in the department of the Isere, of which we spoke, and which took place in the night of the 4th May.

"For some time it was [illegible]

[illegible]

Communes near Grenoble. Gen. Donadieu commanding the department, forthwith took measures to disperse the seditious, and render their attempts useless. He distributed cartridges to the troops, who manifested the best spirit, and ordered them to keep ready for marching. The national guard of Grenoble asked leave to fight in the same ranks with the troops, who were composed of the legion of the Isere, a detachment of the legion of the Herault, and a detachment of the dragoons of the Seine.

"Whilst Gen. Donadieu was making these dispositions, the Count de Montlivant sent off a courier to Lyons; but the courier was stopped near the town by a group of disaffected, and was with difficulty permitted to continue his route. In the mean time, it was known, that the seditious, among whom, it is presumed, there were several Piedmontese, of bad character, driven away from their own country, and leading a vagabond life, had formed the senseless project of attempting a coup de main upon the town, under cover of the night.

"At ten at night, a patrole of 80 of the Legion of the Isere left the town, and were immediately assailed by a discharge of fire-arms from several quarters. At the same time, fires were seen lighted from distance to distance, which, without doubt, were to serve as rallying points. Without being intimidated by the number of assailants, nor by the horrid yells they uttered, the detachment having fired, fell upon them with the bayonet, crying out *Vive le Roi!*

"At this moment, General Donadieu, after having ordered the inhabitants to place lights in their windows, and having invited them to keep themselves at home without uneasiness, appeared at the head of the brave troops which he commanded. Several discharges of cannon with grape shot were sufficient to put to flight the wretches that were assembled at Elbin, about 1,500 in number, and who fled for safety in all directions. They left on the ground a good number of killed and wounded. The troops returned to Grenoble on the morning of the 5th, in the midst of the acclamations of the inhabitants, and the cries of *Vive le Roi!* and *Vivent les Bourbons!* The Prevotal Court was immediately assembled to try all the rebels taken with arms in their hands.

"It was remarked, that the moment the insurgents were so warmly attacked, and that the troops pursued them, the fires lighted on the heights were extinguished.

"Among the number of bad men who were at the head of a senseless mob, was one Jouini, Lieutenant of Gendarmerie on half-pay, who, the evening before the event, left Grenoble. He has been taken, and his indictment is making out.

"On the other hand, it is satisfactory to be able to announce, that several retired and half-pay officers have offered their services to General Donadieu and the Prefect.

"Grenoble was perfectly quiet during the event. If the seditions had partizans there, which is not presumed, they dared not shew themselves.

"In short, this affair, lamentable no doubt, since French blood has been shed, will at least have this advantage, that it will deprive the seditions of all hope. They have just experienced the fidelity of the troops and their devotion to Louis XVIII. The only part they have to take is to yield to the opinion of all France, which desires and will have her King."

The disastrous news attempted to be circulated relative to other towns in the South, is absolutely unfounded. The departments which have given so many proofs of their attachment to the King, are always ready to renew them, and their fidelity remains unshaken.—*Gazette de France.*

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF MAY 5.

"LOUIS, &c.—On the account rendered to us, that a Political and Secret Society has assembled for three months at Amiens, without any obstacle having been interposed thereto by the Authorities: that our Attorney General before the Court had even consented to become a member of it; that the Prefect, though informed from the first of the existence of this Society, made no report thereon to our Ministers, but tacitly authorised it; and that Colonel Clouet, the Colonel of the Departmental Legion, was one of the chiefs and founders of this Society: our Ministers being heard, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

"Art. I. The Sieur Morgan, our Attorney-General before the Royal Court of Amiens, and Sieur Seguier, Prefect of the Somme, are recalled.

"The Sieur Clouet is dismissed from active service."

(EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"GRENOBLE, MAY 5.

"For some time past, half-pay Officers have been remarked going from commune to commune, and carousing in the *cabartes* and coffee-houses. During the night, arms were conveyed from house to house; provisions were even carried to the mountains.

"The report of the arrest of a Proprietor of the Pays de Vaud, by the Canton of Berne, was the subject of every conversation. This Proprietor had conducted to Hamburgh a person whose name still remains unknown, and he appeared to carry on a correspondence with our frontiers.

"The Federates suddenly assembled in the Communes of Vizille, de la Mure, &c. instigated the peasants to rise, telling them that all Languedoc was in insurrection, that Paris was in full revolt, and that the troops in garrison at Grenoble had marched to occupy the line through which the Duchess of Berry and her retinue had to pass.

"Eight hundred men, under the command of one Guillet, a Half-pay Lieutenant of Artillery, presented themselves before the gates of Grenoble on the 4th of this month, at nine in the evening.

"An anonymous letter had reached Gen Donadieu, which induced him to adopt measures for immediately taking the field. He assembled the brave royal volunteers of the Herault, [illegible] at Grenoble, the departmental legion of the horse national guard, and the grenadiers of the national guard. He marched out with one piece of cannon, and about 700 or 800 men, while the authorities took measures of defence. He met the advanced guard of the insurgents, about somewhat more than half a league from Grenoble, made three discharges of his piece of artillery, and drove in their ranks: a general affair then took place, in which 160 of these wretches were killed and 40 taken with arms in their hands. We have to regret the loss of 15 brave men on our part. The General proceeded forward, found detachments of rebels who were escaping, and made about 50 of them prisoners. The remainder dispersed themselves, and took refuge in the mountains.

"One Didier, long known as an enemy of the House of Bourbon, accused of having been the Director of this frightful plot.

"General Donadieu is in pursuit of the brigand. [illegible]ommenced an investigation into the [illegible]t discoveries are made, and Pro[illegible]n saved us from the scourge of civil

[illegible]LETTER, MAY 6, FROM GRENOBLE.

[illegible]nty rebels are in the prisons of this [illegible]ve been all interrogated, and the [illegible]ave been sent before the Prevotal [illegible]try them in the week. The greater [illegible]s of the conspiracy had distributed [illegible] was to command the town of Grenoble, [illegible] arsenal, and a third the division [illegible] of the houses in the town were mark[illegible], some with the letter B. others with [illegible] with a cross.

"It was remarked, that the first soldier that fired upon the rebels crying *Vive le Roi*, is a grenadier, who had followed Buonaparté to the Isle of Elba, and who did not think, as certain advocates at Paris have said, that he had thereby lost the title and quality of a Frenchman."—(*Quotidienne.*)

LYONS, MAY 5.

Upon hearing of the seditious movement that took place at Grenoble, the national guard and inhabitants of Lyons manifested their sentiments of patriotism and fidelity.

We are led to believe, that the conspiracy which has broken out in the Isere, is connected with that which had been discovered at Lyons in the month of January, and the head of which was named Didier.

MAY 6.

General Count de Damas, commanding the military digision, having given orders to send off 200 men for the National Guard, 1,200 presented themselves to fight the rebels. The General thanked them for their zeal, and could not prevent 400 men from setting off for Grenoble.

BRUSSELS, MAY 10.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Within these few days, the bad French refugees in our city appeared very impatient to receive news from France. A great number of them went out to meet the Courier in the hopes of his bringing them *good news*.—Good news to these Gentlemen is disaster and scenes of blood—what was their surprise when the French Papers informed them that every thing was tranquil in France, and that the capital and all the towns in the kingdom had celebrated with enthusiasm the anniversary of the entrance of the King into Paris Since that period, they are sad, for nothing afflicts them like public joy. Such is the character of the *Patriots* of 1789 and of 1815, who are in despair every time they hear that the country is at peace."—(*Quotidienne.*)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY MAY 13.

Sir S. ROMILY postponed his motion respecting the Protestants in the South of France to Thursday se'nnight.

Mr. MABERLEY took the oaths and his seat for Rye, and General MITCHELL for Antrim.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from agriculturists in the North of England.

On the motion of Lord LASCELLES, the Agricultural Committee was postponed on account of the indisposition of Mr. Western.

The County Rate and the Highway Surveyor's Bills went through the Committee: Report on Friday.

Mr. GRATTAN observed, that he had a petition to present from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which he intended to present on Wednesday. He should not immediately make any motion on this important subject, but only move that the petition should lie on the table. He should on a future opportunity inform the House in due time of any motion. He wished that in the course of the Session that question, under all its circumstances, should be very amply discussed, but on what particular motion he had not as yet determined. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Lords, requesting a conference respecting the appointment of a Committee to consider the statutes, and Wednesday at five o'clock was appointed.

Mr. BENNETT made several remarks on the state of the Petworth House of Correction, which he said, was merely a collection of solitary cells, wherein individuals passed days and nights in a dreary state without occupation. He mentioned the case of a woman confined for three years, not having been able to find bail, and was at last removed to a mad-house.

He moved for a return of persons confined in the Petworth house of Correction, distinguishing each case.

Mr. BURREL explained the circumstances of this person's confinement, who was unable to procure sufficient securities. He believed she was deranged, as she had attempted to set fire to a person's house, and committed other outrages. As to the cells alluded to, they were owing to the construction of the place, which had no common room of meeting.

Mr. BENNETT said, that even at Chapel the prisoners confined in the Petworth House of Correction, were prevented seeing each other, and sat apart in a kind of wooden boxes.

The motion was then agreed to, as well as another from Mr. BENNETT, for a copy of the Regulations of that prison.

The Report of the Committee of Supply on the grants for Ireland, was brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether it was intended to bring on the next stage of the Soap Bill to-day?

He wished for some further delay, as the Bill was not yet printed, and in order that the persons who were to be affected by it should have to express their opinion upon it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to postpone the Report of the Bill, in compliance with the wish of the Noble Lord, till to-morrow.

Lord STANLEY said, that such a postponement would be of no avail to the persons whom it affected.

After some conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Methuen, Mr. G. Langton, Gen. Gascoyne, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Phillips, Lord Milton, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Davis Giddy, and Sir M. Ridley, the Report was brought up, read, the Bill ordered to be printed, and the [illegible] to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

Mr. LONG moved that there be laid before the House an account, showing the rentals of several estates belonging to Greenwich Hospital, from the year 1805 to 1806.—Ordered.

Mr. LONG moved for accounts of rentals of Greenwich Hospital in Northumberland since 1805.—Ordered.

Mr. BENNETT inquired when the House Tax would come on.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that it depended on the other Orders of the Day.

Mr. PONSONBY thought there could be no difference as to regulating the Civil List, but considered it better merely to fill up the blanks in that Bill, and come to an understanding as to the time of debating it.

He had come down that day not expecting any discussion upon it.

Lord CASTLEREAGH conceived it more convenient to order it to be committed, proforma, as some clauses must first go through a Committee of the whole House, which might be done proforma to-morrow perhaps, and the question might be considered at large on Monday.

Mr. PONSONBY observed, that a Right Hon. Friend of his was not present who had taken a great part in this business, but who, he expected, might be there very soon.

Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion for Friday for a Committee to inquire into the state of the education of the lower classes in the metropolis.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Lord MILTON observed, that a few days before Easter he had complained of an improper interference

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of the military, who made an assault on private individuals attempting to pass the public streets. From the strong assurances given by the Noble Lord, he did not expect the recurrence of a similar event in little more than a month, and that he should have to prefer a complaint of the same kind of attack that was made on himself and a Noble Friend. He did not now rise to state any thing respecting himself, as he was not present at the occurrence of to-day, which happened to the same Noble Friend who had been with him on the former occasion, and of which he now complained. Perhaps all might not know that parties of guards had been stationed that day in different streets of the town. He did not see these things himself; but he understood that the guards stationed at the end of Pall-mall had stopped his Noble Friend (Lord Essex) who had come down the Haymarket, and who, upon asking the reason why, was told by the soldiers that such were their orders. They said that their Commanding Officer was at Carlton House. His Noble Friend inquired for a Constable, and the answer was "We have nothing to do with Officers." He hoped the Member for Devonshire would present or would come in as he had formerly stated that, on any recurrence of a matter of this kind, he would second the motion. Let the House recollect the Noble Lord's strong assurances as to future regulation. He would, therefore, ask the Noble Lord, whether he was privy to the ordering out of the soldiers to-day? By this practice the comfort of the inhabitants of this metropolis was interfered with and disturbed. If he found himself thus prevented from going to the house of a friend he felt it incumbent upon him to call upon the House, and upon Ministers, to show who those are who dare to act thus against the laws, and trample upon our liberties, which were our birthright, and were secured to us by the laws of the land. (Hear, hear!) Former complaints, he believed had been represented as arising from a factious spirit against the Government. He would deny that the complaints originated in such motives. The House as Guardians of the country were bound to interfere in such matters. The Noble Lord appeared, from his gestures, to think there was no ground for this complaint. Now if the Noble Lord had been treated as he (Lord Milton) had, and threatened not only that his horse, but that he himself, should be cut down if he persisted in proceeding, how would that Noble Lord have acted? The Noble Lord was a man of high spirit. If these practices were not stopped in time, they would increase, and never be put an end to at all. There were persons in the country who wished to be surrounded by military show, and all the absurd and mischievious martial array that attended the Sovereigns of the Continent. (Hear.) But the first personage in this country was only the first Civil Magistrate of the realm; his rank and person stood upon the law, and the civil rights of the people; and this rank and power was not to be maintained by guards. (Hear.) They were not the means by which the throne itself was to be upheld. (Hear.) He had another case to mention, but he should not just then state it till he had examined into it more particularly. If the statements should appear to him true he should call the attention of the House. He felt this was a subject to be taken up seriously, as our liberties might ultimately depend upon it. It was impossible to say how far such things might proceed, even without those concerned in them perceiving their progress. People got used to these innovations by degrees, and became callous to them after a time. If Members of that House should let them pass by, and forget the subject, how much more likely would be their dangerous operation on the lower classes of the community? The bad effects would become inevitable, for people might forget that it was unconstitutional and contrary to the laws and usages of this country. He felt it to be his duty to bring the matter before the House, and he trusted he should have, on this occasion, the support of those who had previously expressed their sentiments without giving their votes." He then moved for a copy of orders given that day to the life-guards on duty.

Lord NUGENT could not but be anxious to second the motion of his Noble Friend. He called upon the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) to redeem the pledge which he had given to the House when this subject was last before them. From what had just occurred he was strongly inclined to think, that no other conduct could have been pursued by him—no other excuse could be alleged, than that he had not influence enough to control the military mania which now prevailed. He could not agree in opinion that these were trifling complaints against the executive Government. It was not on account of the ridiculous parade of troops on many occasions, it was not on account of the height to which this madness had gone, it was not that all our places of public amusement were absolutely infested with soldiers, that he thought it necessary to support the motion: it was because an English citizen could not pass through the streets of the metropolis without seeing the sword of an English officer drawn against him. He considered this as a growing system of military influence altogether adverse to the principles and practice of the British Constitution, and extremely hostile to the liberty of the English people. It was quite a new system, which had arisen and grown up within the last five or six years, and ought not to be suffered to continue. The House of Commons, the Representatives of the people, were the true guardians of British liberty; and he hoped we should still find courage enough to defend ourselves against the military despotism which Ministers, or those for whom they were responsible, seemed desirous of imposing on us. (Hear, hear). The Noble Lord had acquired the love of military parade from the splendid sights which he saw abroad; but he ought not to forget that the strength and glory of the British Constitution had arisen from the people, who were the best defenders of the throne, and who had enabled us to attain that exalted pre-eminence which we now enjoyed over the nations of the world.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH did not think that the employment of the military on such occasions was inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution. A great deal of alarm had been expressed, but he did not consider that it was warranted by the circumstances of the case; it was calculated rather to make the people less attached to British liberty. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He had never pledged himself that guards should not appear at our public places; he had never said that they ought not to be called out to preserve the public peace. It appeared, however, that some Hon. Members, took every opportunity of attacking the conduct of our army; it was, he supposed, because it had disgraced itself in the last campaign, and had degraded its national character by the splendid victory which it then achieved. (Hear, hear, from the opposite side.) If the Noble Lord (Milton) did not want to make this a party question, he would have recommended the Noble person whose progress was interrupted by the soldier to make a complaint to the commanding officer. In his view of the subject, it would be a degradation of the high character of the House to entertain the question, and he should certainly vote against it.

Sir C. BURRELL hoped he should be the last person in the House to oppose any subject that was connected with public liberty; but from the manner in which he had seen the military conduct themselves on similar occasions, he did not think that any danger could arise to the constitution. The military had never been applied to except for the preservation of the public peace. He contended that the civil power was not adequate to the discharge of its duties. He himself had repeatedly seen marshalmen whipped and struck by rascally coachmen, who always contrived to support one another. So far from regretting that soldiers were posted at the theatres and other places of amusement, he wished to see the military system extended a little further.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) centinels were placed at St. James's, and he lamented that they were not stationed in Piccadilly, particularly about Dover street. The scenes of riot and disorder that were occasioned by the proprietors of stage coaches, were a disgrace to the country. Women had been frequently interrupted and dragged about by these people, till they could find an opportunity of escaping into shops; and he begged to assure the House, that a complaint of this nature had been made to him by a public-spirited jeweller, who had found it necessary to commence actions against the coachmasters [Loud laughter.] This was a tolerably good proof that the police of the metropolis did not perform their duty [Hear hear.] He was convinced that 2 soldiers, with swords or bayonets, would do more good than 100 constables with their staves; and the magistrates of that district ought to consider whether soldiers should not be employed in preference to the civil power. Whatever some gentlemen might be pleased to say, he should never have thought, when he had the honour of wearing a red coat, that he was under the orders of a peace-officer. [Hear hear.]

Lord NUGENT rose to explain. He insisted that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had given an assurance to the House, and he now called upon him to state what that assurance was. The Noble Lord had contented himself with throwing out an aspersion, which was not new from that side of the House; he had said, that it was the object of Honorable Members to attack the conduct of the army. He Lord N. would not permit such an imputation to pass unnoticed. He repelled it with the utmost indignation: there was nobody who loved the British army more than he did; he admired their bravery, and gloried in the success of their arms; but, as a Member of Parliament, as one of the Representatives of the British people, he would not be deterred from saying that he should be sorry to see the civil authority laid at the feet of the military power. [Loud cheers.] He called again upon the Noble Lord to state the pledge which he had given to the House, and it would then remain for them to decree whether that pledge had been redeemed.

[Lord CASTLEREAGH made no answer.]

Mr. GORELANGTON said a few words against the Motion.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that if any man had entertained the least doubt of the propriety of his Noble Friend's Motion, it would be immediately removed by the avowal of the Hon. Baronet (Sir C Burrell) that the military system ought to be extended. On the last discussion of this subject the Noble Lord certainly had stated, that he should limit the practice by the necessity; but now the Hon. Baronet got up and said, that he wished more military to be employed; he was anxious to see them placed in Piccadilly and the Haymarket, instead of being confined to St. James's and Carlton-house. But why were soldiers called out on this occasion? The way from Goldhall to Carlton-house did not lie through the Haymarket, but the Hon. Baronet, it seemed, wished to carry it a little further; he wanted to have troops stationed in Piccadilly; but what was the reason which he assigned? It was, because the drivers of stage-coaches, who stood opposite to the White Horse Cellar, were extremely troublesome to passengers, and many females of respectability, to the great damage of their dresses, were dragged from coach to coach, and there was no knowing what might happen, if a public-spirited jeweller did not condescend to afford them an asylum in his shop. (Loud and repeated laughter.) There were no persons, he believed, who were more anxious to open their doors to females, but with respect to the more serious part of the charge—the interference of the military—were no constables to be procured? Were civil officers entirely out of duty! Could no magistrates be found to act; Why did not the public-spirited jeweller and the Hon. Bart. apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department? He denied that either he or his Noble Friend had ever said that the Constitution was destroyed by the employment of the military. It had only been said to be inconvenient to his Majesty's liege subjects in their lawful avocations. All that military parade was new, and he was old enough to recollect the time when the Guards were only called out on two occasions in the year, the birth-days of both their Majesties. He observed, that within the last five or six years there had been an evident tendency to give a preponderancy to the military power, till now it had got to a point that ought to be checked. He believed this was the first occasion on which the military had been called out to facilitate the reception of a City Address, and therefore they were totally unnecessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he confessed he felt no such alarm as was entertained by his Honourable and Learned Friends, and the Noble Lord, upon the subject of the employment of the military, as arising out of what had occurred that day. He believed his Hon. and Learned Friend knew, as well as any one, that if a man, whether dressed in a red or a blue coat, invaded the personal liberty of the subject, or stopped illegally upon the King's highway, the courts of Justice were open for redress, by a criminal prosecution, or by an action for damages. He certainly did not think the question was one of a sufficiently grave complexion to merit the attention of parliament. It had been said by his Honourable and Learned Friend, that this was the first time the military had ever been so employed. He was old enough to remember, that during seven long years, while an impeachment was going on in Westminster Hall, he was regularly met by the military, and told, that he could not go the way he wished; though he might by some other road, and he could without the least difficulty, on those occasions, have permitted the person who was driving him to get into a quarrel. To speak therefore of the present being the first time, was really to fall into a mistake upon a point which could hardly be unknown to any Member of that House. His Honourable and Learned Friend complained of the place where the soldiers were assembled, and stated that no necessity for them was discovered, and they arrived in the neighbourhood of Carlton House. But could he possibly require to be informed that was precisely the spot where the multitude were most likely to assemble, from idleness, from vague curiousity, or from a natural desire to witness the Citizens of London going up to the Prince Regent, in their corporate capacity, to congratulate him upon an event which had diffused general joy and satisfaction throughout the country. He had no doubt that if a sufficient power had not been provided, uproar and confusion would have ensued, and perhaps even lives might have been destroyed. It did not, however, therefore follow, that the military were to have a license to abuse and insult peaceable subjects going along upon their own private affairs. The answer which had been given by the soldier, was one which surely need not excite surprise. He was unquestionably under the command of his superior officer, and he might state so, knowing that his officer was under the control of the Civil Power. Upon the whole, it really appeared to him that the discussions of questions of that kind was calculated to advance neither the character of the Constitution nor the character of that House. (Hear, hear, hear?) He thought they might occupy themselves more consistently with their own dignity, than in inquiring, day after day, whether this or that soldier had conducted himself with becoming courtesy towards certain individuals, in allowing or in refusing their permission to pass.

Mr. WYNNE reprehended the interference of soldiers on all such occasions as those alluded to; they were not justified in obstructing an individual on the highway, even by the order of the Sovereign himself, unless led on by a Peace Officer. It was strange that the Members should be interrupted in their passage on any occasion, when there was a standing order of the House always to keep the ways clear for them. The Civil Officer had no right to order the soldier to impede the passage of any individual, unless he were first resisted. If the interference was believed to be by the order of Government, this House was the only place where an explanation ought to be demanded.

Mr. GIPPS observed, that he was anxious to have order perserved on all occasion, but did not wish to alarm the public, or to endanger the liberties of the country.

Mr. HILEY ADDINGTON could assure the House, that the very next morning after the last discussion on this subject, directions were given to the Magistrates, that they should always attend in person, with a proper number of police officers. He really had not heard of the circumstances of the present motion before he came into the House, and therefore could not speak with certainty as to any orders that had been given; but as to any particular soldier having been guilty of misconduct, he confessed that it did not appear to him a matter sufficent to warrant the grave deliberations of that House.

Mr PONSONBY thought the ignorance of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether the Magistrates had attended or not, was a reason why the House should enquire into the fact, whether the Peace Officers did or did not attend, and who gave the orders for the distribution of the military. What authority had the military for being wher they were found? Could the Right Hon. Gentleman or the Noble Lord answer this question? He praised generally the conduct of the Life Guards, but this temperance on their part had nothing to do with the present question. There ought to be no military employed except on special occasions, of which this was not one, and therefore there was full ground for the charge which was made. The employment of the military ought to be discountenanced on such occasion altogether.

Mr. CROKER protested against calling a few soldiers, posted before the Royal residence to enforce order, a military force spreading over the whole town. He rose merely to say, that the Member for Wi[illegible] had placed the question in its true light, [illegible] stated that the soldier should have been [illegible] brought before a Magistrate, and examined with [illegible] regard to his conduct. This appeared to him (Mr. C.) to be consistent which good sense, and the best course to be pursued. It was well known, from the public prints, that a sentinel had lately [illegible] aggravated illin exceeding the limits in Pall-mall, and that he was punished by the usual authority of law. An application should have been made to the same quarter on the present occasion, and he had no doubt a satisfactory decision might have been obtained. If there could be no redress obtained from the proper tribunal, the House was the proper quarter in which to make an application, and in these circumstances its interference would not be refused. He therefore, saw no ground for the Noble Lord's motion, and would agree to the previous question.

Mr. PONSONBY, in explanation, denied that he had stated that the soldiery had extended over the whole metropolis.

Mr. H. ADDINGTON explained.

Sir C. MONK contended that the proper question was, not whether this soldier had done an act, for which he was individually accountable, but whether the troops had orders from the Executive to behave as they had done, in obstructing the passage of the streets. The subject had a right at all times to pass in the King's high way without opposition or hindrance. If any opposition was offered, the person so offering it would commit an offence for which punishment could be demanded.

Lord MILTON, in reply, stated, that he entered no complaint against the particular soldier concerned on the present occasion, and rather regretted that the discussion had been turned towards his conduct, personally considered. His behaviour in obeying the orders he had received might be good, and accordingly it was against the authority that imposed these orders that he protested. He knew no power residing in any quarter to issue a command to stop his Majesty's subject on the highway. He doubted whether the Secretary of State for the Home Department could issue such an order. It was of the system, not of the individual soldier who executed his duty under it, that he complained; and he was willing to admit, in answer to some observations that had been made from the other side of the House, that his Noble Friend had entered into such a situation as to encounter the interruption which he had stated, for the purpose of trying the question.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the Noble Lord's motion ..... 54
Against it ..... 112
Majority ..... 58

[*The Courier*,—*May* 14.

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IN consequence of a Circular Letter from their Rural Dean, the Beneficed Clergy of the Deanery met at CASTLE CARY on Thursday the second day of May instant, the RURAL DEAN in the Chair, and unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:—

The undersigned Beneficed Clergy of the Deanery of Cary in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, have seen with uneasiness the heads of a projected statute, entitled.—"A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to spiritual persons holding benefices and farms,, and to residence and provision for curates;" but containing much added matter, imposing other restraints, menacing fresh censures, and inflicting new penalties.

We do not feel that our conduct as individuals, or our character as a body, has in any degree merited those measures of severity, those indications of distrust, that perpetual interference of Government and of the Legislature, which of late years have held us up to the public scorn, and have seemed to point us out to the country as objects meriting universal reprobation. Devoted, from an early age, to follow a path from which there is no return, we have not the facility allowed to other men, of abandoning a calling when it is made irksome. We entered upon our profession upon a faith that its rights and advantages should be preserved to us entire by the justice of our country; but we now, too late, lament our error; for we perceive that every Session of Parliament deprives us of some natural or accustomed previlege, enforces new privations, and imposes additional burthens. While we feel these multiplied and minute regulations to be oppressive to ourselves, we deprecate, generally, this meddling disposition, this ceaseless teazing interference—uncongenial to the habits of Englishmen, foreign to the spirit of our laws and unsuitable to that wide scale of general freedom which best accords with the lofty position of a great nation. We have always deemed it to be the pride of our country, that our laws leave to man an unshackled liberty of action, checked and bounded only by the rights of his neighbour and the welfare of society. We have marked, therefore, with regret, the growing habit of frivolous interference which is discernable in many recent ecclesiastical regulations, and which we find to be equally vexatious and degrading and we have now before us the model of "[illegible] to amend the laws relating to spiritual persons," enacting thirty-four different penalties; Who would not believe that these pains, forfeitures, and censures, were sent forth to chastise a proscribed cast—some guilty race which had lost its claims to the protection of human laws?—Who could conjecture that these were the rewards of Christian Priesthood, acknowledged by the State, and identified with the Parliament and the Throne? Who would have imagined that the individuals who constitute the aggregate of the three estates of the nation had no other way of shewing their affection for the companions of their childhood, the friends of their youth, the Ministers of their religion, than to harass them in their functions, to injure them in their fortunes, and to disgrace their reputation in the face of the world? The Constitution has united the Church with the State; and if it be true that this alliance is a mutual strength and support, let not the one part despise, reject, and oppress the other, lest resentment should generate such disgust, alienation, and final disunion, as may eventually endanger the safety of both. But tho' we sensibly feel these disgraces as ecclesiastics, there are principles developed in two especial clauses of this bill which excite our indignation as Britons, as citizens, and as men. We behold with alarm, a disposition in the framers of this bill to invade our just rights; we are disquieted not for ourselves only, and for our poor transient interests but for the permanency of public freedom. We cannot contemplate such an indication of dangerous principles as is manifested in the Clauses under our eye, without fearing for the liberties and rights of the Nation; and if it be true that they have emanated from high authorities, in the confidence of the Government, we cannot but mistrust the influence of such Counsellors. The mind that could conceive the project of forcibly fastening upon a Resident Clergyman, personally exercising his functions, "One or more Curates," to supersede, annul and disgrace his labours, and to tear the bread from his children's mouths as the stipend of their intrusion, can have no perception of personal freedom, or of the rights of Britons. Under these impressions, and having strong objections to several provisions of the projected Bill.—

Be it resolved first, That our Benefices [illegible] holds, inviolable as the lands, dwe[illegible] are our Freeof other men, and as firmly [illegible]ings, and property tion.

Resolved sec[illegible]ly; That the forcible introduction (according [illegible] to the provisions of the annexed Clause(R) of "[illegible] one or more Curates," into the Churches and Parishes of incumbents residing and performing the duties of the same, such Curates being also to be maintained by the Resident Incumbents, would be a breach of our privileges as Ecclesiastics, and of our rights as men.

Resolved thirdly, That to occupy our own lay estate is a primitive and unalienable right, vested in us as men, and as citizens of a free country? and that the restraints and penalties imposed by the annexed Clause (B), to prevent or punish the exercise of this right, are in violation of justice and of the first principles of Society.

Resolved fourthly, That whenever the Consolidation Bill be about to be read in the House of Commons, We present a humble petition to that Honourable House, praying that it may not pass into a Law.

Resolved fifthly, That we will exert ourselves jointly and individually, by all just means, public and private, to prevent the passing of the said bill containing these clauses.

Resolved sixthly, That the Rural Dean be desired to communicate our proceedings to the other Deans Rural of the Diocese, requesting them to procure the concurrence of their respective Deaneries in opposing the said bill.

(Signed)

Roger Frankland, Rural Dean, Rector of Yarlington, and Canon Residentiary of Wells.
Henry Gould, Canon Residentiary and Vicar of E. Pennard.
Samuel Blackhall, Rector of North Cadbury.
Francis Blackburne, Rector of Croscombe.
William Hungerford Colston, D. D. Rector of West Lydford.
Thomas Coney, Rector of Batcombe.
John Goldesbrough, Rector of Weston Bampfyeld,
John Goldesbrough, Perpetual Curate of Redlynch.
Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough, D. D. Perpetual Curate of Pitcombe and Wyke.
John Jenkyns, prebendary of Dinder and Vicar of Evercreech.
William Leir, Rector of Ditcheat.
Paul Leir, Rector of Charlton Musgrove.
John Cook Palmer, D. D. Rector of Compton Pauncefoot.
Thomas Spencer Phelps, Rector of Maperton.
John Richard Roberts, Rector of Hornblotton.
J. G. Thring, Rector of Alford.
George Uppill, Rector of Lamyate.
Frs. Woodforde, Rector of Almsford.
Thomas Woodforde, Perpetual Curate of S. Barrow.
John Bishop, D. D. Vicar of Doulting.

Mr. Frankland having left the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to him for the promptitude with which he has called the attention of the Deanery to the obnoxious clauses in the Consolidation Bill, for proposing the preceding Resolutions, and for his able conduct in the Chair on this day.

Clause (A).—"That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any Bishop that by reason of the number of churches and chapels, or the distance of such churches and chapels from each other, or the distance of the spiritual person serving the same from such churches and chapels or any or either of them, or the amount of the population, or the incapacity of the Incumbent from continual ill health, or natural defect or other causes, that the ecclesiastical duties in such churches or chapels within his diocese, or in relation to the population belonging thereto, are inadequately performed, it shall be lawful for such Bishop to appoint a curate or curates to assist in the performance of such duties with such salary or salaries as such Bishop shall deem fit to appoint, not exceeding in any case the salaries allowed to curates by this Act, although the spiritual person to whom such churches or chapels shall belong shall actually reside and perform the duties thereof."

Clause (B)—"That it shall not be lawful for any spiritual person, having or holding any dignity, prebend, benefice, donative perpetual curacy or parochial chapelry, or any stipendiary curacy or lectureship, or engaged in the performance of any ecclesiastical duty, to take to farm, for occupation by himself by lease, grant, words, or otherwise, for term of life or term of years, or at will, any lands exceeding in amount in the whole 20 acres for the purpose of occupying or using or cultivating the same, or in any manner to occupy, or use, cultivate, or farm any lands exceeding in the whole 20 acres, without the consent in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese (in which such dignity, predent, benefice, donative perpetual curacy or parochial chapelry, stipendary curacy or lectureship, shall be locally situate), specially given for that purpose; and every such permission to such spiritual person to occupy, use, cultivate, or farm any greater quantity of land than 20 acres, shall specify the number of years for which the permission is given, and shall be revokable by such Bishop or his successor for the time being; and every such spiritual person as aforesaid, who shall, without such permission as aforesaid, occupy, use, cultivate, or farm any greater quantity of land than 20 acres, shall forfeit for every acre of land above the quantity of twenty acres so occupied, used, cultivated, or farmed, the sum of Forty Shillings for each and

[illegible] which he shall so occupy, use, [illegible] contrary to the provision [illegible] hindered by, and to the use of, any person who shall [illegible] and sue for the same."

An erroneous opinion has been formed, with respect to the title of *Duke of Kendal*, as if it had been unknown until it was conferred on a German Princess by GEORGE the First. The title of *Earl of Kendal* was conferred on JOHN DE LANCASTER Duke of Bedford, by HENRY the Fourth; on JOHN BEAUFORT Duke of Somerset, by HENRY the Sixth, who also gave it to JOHN DE FOIX, Earl of Benanges, in France, whose descendants in that country, till the French Revolution, called themselves Earls of Lonqueville and Kendal.—WILLIAM PARR, in 30 HENRY VIII. was created *Baron* of Kendal. CHARLES STUART, third son of JAMES II. was, 1666, declared *Duke* of Kendal. GEORGE Prince of DENMARK, husband of Queen ANNE, had the *Earldom of Kendal* and other honours conferred on him, April 9, 1689: and ERENGAID MELUSINA SCHUYLENBERG, who came into England with GEORGE I. was created *Duchess* of Kendal. Finally, the title of *Baron* of Kendal was given to the late Earl of LONSDALE, May 24, 1784.

## THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Opposite to Carlton House, in Pall-mall, on the East, the houses are all to be pulled down immediately, and a row of new ones is to be erected upon an uniform scale with those lately built on the West, with stucco fronts. That strikingly ornamental pile, in the back ground, on the West of the open space, will, we hear, be appropriated for the Military Club. The architecture promises to be very beautiful—there are eight circular pillars arising from the foundation to the roof, supporting a rich *entablature*—the capitals are after the Tuscan Order, thus corresponding with the *facade* of the Regent's Palace. The whole will be faced with PARKER's cement. Should this building be devoted to the above purpose, it is not improbable but the Earl of GALLOWAY's noble mansion, which has been purchased by Government, will be added as an auxiliary; certainly, with this addition, the club may receive (however numerous the members may be) ample accommodation. The whole of the North side is finished. Opposite to this end of the building lately stood Charles-court; we say lately, for within a week every house has disappeared. WARREN's Hotel, and the adjoining houses, will shortly disappear. Already there are indications of the speedy demolition of the whole Western side of St. Alban's-street; the principal houses at the North-western angle were pulled down yesterday. On the South-east of Charles-street, the whole row of crazy buildings, erected nearly a century ago, are no more. In Market-lane, scarcely half a dozen tenements (for they cannot be called houses) remain. The removal of this nursery of vice will be a public benefit. The entrance from the Haymarket into Charles street, is a capital improvement. The six houses now nearly finished, on the North side, are extremely well arranged, and uniform. From St. James's-square the perspective has a good effect. The leading feature, from Cockspur-street into Pall-mall, is the magnificent entrance on the right. The colonnade is in a state of great forwardness—the iron pillars and the pediments are nearly finished. It has been suggested, that the shops would be excellently well calculated for a bazar.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

Another Candidate for Theatrical honours came forward last night, in the arduous character of *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, in MACKLIN's comedy of *The Man of the World*.

Since COOK's time we remember but three attempts before the present to sustain this difficult part. These were made by Mr. GRANT at Covent-garden by Mr. LEE LEWES at Drury-lane, and by Mr. TERRY at the Haymarket. The first, though a very meritorious effort, made no great impression on the town, from the strong recollection which then survived, of the extraordinary felicities of the celebrated actor, who had then but recently ceased "to be among us;"—the second did not answer public expectation; and the third, it will be remembered, was eminently successful.

The *Sir Pertinax* of yesterday we are inclined to place by the side of the first of the three we have just mentioned;—he was certainly superior to the second, but by no means equal to the last. He did not look the character badly; he was in many scenes very respectable, but he did not give *Sir Pertinax* that importance which it is necessary should attach to him, to atone for the general absence of interest in the other characters of the play. We know not what his brogue might be to Caledonian ears, but to an audience on this side of the Tweed, Mr. BIBBY (that is the actor's name), would do well to drop some of the musical graces with which he adorned it last night. It is not our wish to hear a *Sir Pertinax* with our "Southern dialect," or as *one* true Scot is made to call it, our "modern gabble," at his tongue's end; but to enjoy the keen satire which flow from him, it is absolutely necessary that we should understand what he says. Half the audience of yesterday, we will venture to assert, lost the greater portion of the most interesting speeches. To those who had not the play nearly by rote, he was often quite unintelligible; and those who had the book before them, could not always follow him. He wants variety of action and tone, and he also wants that suppleness which is an important feature of the character. In those scenes where *Sir Pertinax* labours to insinuate himself into the good graces of those he wishes to make subservient to his plans, we in vain looked for that adroitness and time-serving dexterity of manner, which have so often delighted us. Mr. BIBBY was stiff, monotonous, and unconciliating; and attention involuntarily languished, where convulsive laughter and rapturous applause were eretofore extorted. In the third and fourth acts, he met with much opposition, but on a show of hands, or rather of hats, it was decided that he should proceed. The tumult subsided, and in several of the latter scenes his exertions were more successful than they had previously been. Where the fury of the sordid votary of ambition was roused, he well depicted the grovelling malice of a vindictive upstart, opposed by the virtuous firmness of humble integrity. In the scene with *Sidney*, at the commencement of the fifth act, he was particularly fortunate, where he reproaches his dependant with ingratitude, his refusing to submit to that degradation, which *Sir Pertinax* thinks ought not to be objected to by those who wish to "rise in the kirk." It was however only in his anger that we could admire him; the fawning duplicity, and affected friendship by which it is preceded, were but feebly pourtrayed, and the transition from deceitful kindness to undisguised rage, was in consequence less effective than it might have been. His anxiety to prove *Constantia* guilty, and his disappointment at finding her innocence clearly established, were strongly marked, and he left the stage amidst shouts of applause, which finally overwhelmed the hisses which, in the first instance, accompanied them. His performance upon the whole was respectable, but never striking from its originality, and often defective from apparent solicitude to copy the attitudes and gestures of COOKE.

*The Morn. Post,—April 17.*

A *ci-devant* actress, whose amiable character in private life, and abilities in public as a singer, had rendered her a favourite, does not now, it is said, find, that even a *coronet*, can always ensure that happy independence, which is frequently found in unfitled rank.

A deep politician, being asked his opinion of French affairs, gravely answered, that he did not expect a month would pass without the discovery of some *plot*—"*A grass*-plot, probably,"—said a wag.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGDON, son to the once celebrated preacher of that name, has applied to the Overseers of Alder-gate Ward for relief, being totally destitute.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF CHANCERY, WESTMINISTER,
FEB. 8.

### LUNACY.

*Ex-parte Jackson, in the matter of her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, supposed to be a Lunatic.*

The Lord Chancellor heard this petition this morning in his private room.

Mr. Leach, we understand, stated this was the Petition of Mr. Jackson, who claimed to be the heir at law of her Grace, praying that a Commission of Lunacy might issue against her. It could not be unknown to his Lordship that this unfortunate Lady had been for a great length of time afflicted with this dreadful malady, and on account of the death of her ever-to-be lamented husband, the late Duke of Norfolk, it became indespensably necesary that a Commission should issue. Under these considerations, he trusted that his Lordship would grant the prayer of the petition.

Sir Arthur Piggott and Sir S. Romilly, Counsel for the present Duke of Norfolk, presented a Petition from their client, praying that the commission should not issue, as her Grace's disorder had much abated, and that he had no doubt but in a few months her faculties would be perfectly restored. He had taken every possible care of her person, and saw that every comfort she could enjoy was afforded to her; and he also took care of her property, the proceeds of which were paid into the hands of a banker. The learned Counsel contended that this was ground sufficient for his Lordship to stay the issuing of the Commission.

Mr. Winkfield, Counsel for Earl Digby, who claims to be next of kin to her Grace, stated that his client would be perfectly satisfied if a Commission did issue, if his Lordship thought it was a case that required it. For a commission was not to be considered as injurious or disgraceful to the person afflicted; on the contrary, it was the greatest good that could be done for the person afflicted, as her person and property would then be under the care and control of persons appointed by the Court, who would at all times be accountable for their conduct to his Lordship.

The Lord Chancellor observed, he did not consider the evidence of the physicians, in the case, sufficiently explicit. He did not know how to come at the real state of her Grace's mind. He would, however, pen a letter to those gentlemen, which they could not misunderstand, and would call for such an answer that would oblige them to give their opinions positively, for he (the Lord Chancellor) could not, nor would not issue a commission against any person, let their situation in life be what it might, high or low, on doubtful evidence. Further consideration postponed.

## CHARACTER OF BUONAPARTE.

Napoleon Buonaparté has been a man of great talents and of great success, but history will not call him a great man. His views were boundless, his deeds stupendous, but his feelings were narrow. When guiding the actions of other men he was magnificent, in his own personal conduct he was always mean.

The first passion of his soul was Ambition, and the first quality of his mind Audacity; but the former was weakened and the latter controuled by the basest selfishness; and the union of both, can, in him, be hardly called by a better name than Restlessness. The French Revolution was the natural element of such a man; like the Neptune of mythology, educated in its recesses, its fury was his sport, and its obedience his will. At Toulon, where he was not only junior but subordinate, he assumed and maintained a decisive and imperious tone which subdued his superiors. In the first hours of his Italian command, he was as reserved and haughty towards his nearest associates as afterwards in the imperial palace of the Tuileries.

The turn of his mind was *oriental*—the vast prospects of Asia suited his vague and wild propensities. When discharged from the service after the siege of Toulon, he dreamed of expeditions into Persia and Turkey, and these dreams returned to his mind whenever it was not occupied by some newer insanity. 'There has been nothing to do in Europe these two hundred years past, (said he in 1804 to M. de Pradt,) it is only in the *east* that any thing great is to be done.

A few days before he set out on the Russian invasion, he said to the deputation just then returned from the pope at Savona, 'when I have finished what I am now about, and one or two other projects which I have in my mind, I shall settle the Pope's affairs—there shall be twenty popes—every one shall have his own.'

The impossibility of quiescence has been the main-spring of his fortune and of his fate. Conqueror of Italy and idol of France, he was still unsatisfied. Egypt conquered, he must attempt Syria—but the dull difficulties or sullen successes of the desert wearied him, and he hastened back to France. New wars begun and ended 'with a flash of lightning'—First Consul—sole Consul—Consul for ten years—for life—Emperor;—King of Italy—Protector of Germany—Mediator of Swisserland—sovereign of Holland, and arbiter of Europe,—he could not rest. Then followed the Spanish paroxysm of his madness, and a new German war, and a Prussian war, and Polish war, and Russian war and Mosco with all its consequences, Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena. Extreme agitation is the basis of his existence—motion is his repose—he lives in a hurricane, fattens, as he himself said, on anxiety and care, and thrives when the rest of nature dwindles or perishes.

But this sublimity of character was rather physical than moral—it was an infirmity of temper and depravation of taste, rather than a noble passion of a noble soul. His most vast designs were the mere freaks of restlessness, and had either no object, or an object selfish and unworthy—the *first* burst of his mind was always grand, the *next*, little and vile.

Such he was by nature—education would operate but little on such a mind. He was, say M. de Pradt and an hundred other authorities, *supremely ignorant*. He is said to have been a good mathematician—it never could be discovered from his method of argument. He read often, but little; he galloped through a book, like a child looking for pictures, and except Machiavel and Ossian, he despised all literature. Miss Williams says, (p. 9.) rather absurdly, that *she* loved him because he loved Ossian, and that *he* loved Ossian for his description of battles. This is but a poor explanation; what Napoleon valued in Ossian was, not his wretched skirmishes, but the vague, the dark,—the union of natural and supernatural facts and fancies, in which his own mind delighted. But his instinctive fondness for Machiavel and Ossian is not more curious and characteristic than his deep and *undisguised* hatred of Tacitus. It was singular to hear Napoleon Buonaparté, in the face of the world, justifying Tiberius and censuring his historian.

He was incapable of any application that required repose, and considered as fit only for ordinary men, the usual modes of acquiring knowledge—accordingly of France, the country with which he was best acquainted, he knew, says M. de Pradt, neither the men nor things, and those who travelled with him were astounded at the *sublime ignorance* on ordinary subjects which he ever displayed in the perpetual flow of his volubility. His harangues (they could not be called conversations) were eternal; and with all his sagacity, his invention, and his genius, he frequently fell into the dullest commonplaces, ran round and round the most tiresome repetitions, and a good thought or happy expression became a fund of talk tiveness for hours and days together.

Of the arts, which he *protruded* rather than protected, he knew nothing. Of painting, he scarcely concealed his contempt, and could not conceal his ignorance. Of sculpture and architecture he knew as little; and his *taste* in both was miserable; but he loved them because they were splendid, difficult, and lasting: they flattered by the size or duration of their subjects the immensity of his ambition. The Pyramids and the Parthenon would equally gratify his taste, if they were equally old; but he [illegible] think the Pyramid a more beautiful [illegible] the Parthenon *by two thousand years*. When M. Denon was once expatiating to him on the merits of a picture, and happened to drop the word *immortal*, 'How long,' interrupted Buonaparte, 'may a picture last?' 'About six hundred years!' 'Fah!' cried he 'there's a fine immortality!' In truth, Buonaparte valued no work of art but as it was *monumental*, and then only when monumental of *himself*. The Apollo at Rome or the Venus at Florence were mere *stones* in his eyes; they became *animated* only when, at Paris, they told their admirers that Napoleon had brought them thither. He forgot that they also would tell of the bad taste and rapacity which had removed them.

He was, as M. de Pradt truly says, a man of extremes; and of extremes absolutely contradictory; a hero and a coward; and it is doubtful in which he was greater. Conqueror of Austerlitz, Wagram, and Jena,—from Egypt, Smorgonie, Leipsic, and Waterloo, an infamous deserter; he audaciously invaded France with six hundred men, and fled from it in dismay when he might still have commanded a hundred thousand: He had overturned councils, senates, and directories; had curbed and manacled the whole French nation; had overthrown half the kingdoms of Europe; yet he submitted, without an effort, to be ignominiously shackled and exiled by the single hand of General Becker. In action he was a giant, but in suffering, a child: and he who had covered the world with mourning, was never known to shed a tear, till he cried, more for fear than vexation, [illegible] his toy sceptre was broken. M. de Bouffiers long ago called him '*the night-mare* of the world;' but the chevalier could not then have known the whole truth of his own expression, nor have foreseen that the world would, one day, shake it off, and wonder at the terror which so wretched and contemptible a phantom had inspired.

Of what is usually termed *feeling* he had none, but for himself; he never felt either pity or love. His mother, when she wished to praise him, used to say that he had feeling enough to wish that he had more. 'Pour le cœur,' said she, 'Napoleon aurait bien voulu en avoir:' but Napoleon himself rejected this half praise, and on more than one occasion honestly confessed 'qu'il avait le cœur à la tête,' an expression as forcible, characteristic, and satirical, as ever we recollect to have met. One of those sagacious doctors called craniologists—who, when they know a man's character by his [illegible] can afterwards discover it by the shape of his head—found in Buonaparte's the organs of the tiger and the peacock—cruel and climbing; a [illegible] ment equally pronounced by the just and description that was given of him, as *Robespierre à cheval*.'

His manners, habits, and language, exhibited the same contradictions as his mind—his language was a mixture of oracular sublimity, and low vulgarity; we should blush to repeat the instances we could select of the latter. He was by fits so liberal and so sordid that the Archbishop says, 'avarice and munificence each held a string of his purse.' His manners and habits vacillated between majesty and meanness. He insulted, with gratuitous ferocity, the tenderest sex, and yet took lessons on deportment from an actor—and he is said to have envied equally Alexander his empire, and Talma the applause of the parterre. On that famous night when he endeavoured to rally his fugitive troops at Fontainebleau, and to throw himself into Paris, to continue the struggle for the empire of the world, he lost his time and his health in a filthy amour. And the evening before he left Paris for the last time, when, as Miss Williams says, one would have supposed that his thoughts were occupied with contemplations suited to the solemnity of his situation, he employed himself in procuring and packing up tapes, cambricks, and perfumery, for his transatlantic voyage!

In short, this man—displaying in his alternate extravagancies all that is most noble and most vile in human nature; the greatest majesty of sovereignty, and the boldest decision of command, with the most ignoble subterfuges and the most dastardly pusillanimity; listening through key-holes for evidence on which to dethrone monarchs, and uniting the audacity of Tamerlane with the arts of a waiting woman—exhibits, to use M. de Pradt's lively expression, a species of *Jupiter-Scapin* which had not before appeared on the stage of the world. (Quarterly Review.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

**Wednesday, 25th September 1816.**


## ORIGINAL THEATRICAL CRITICISM.

*(Written exclusively for this Paper.)*

### No. XIX.

DRURY-LANE.

BERTRAM, OR THE CASTLE OF ST. ALDOBRAND.

It is not often that the mere origin of drama contains a peculiar recommendation to public encouragement; but the drama before us possesses this claim to attention in a singular degree. Its author a curate in Dublin, totally without fortune, and almost without friends, transmitted the manuscript of this play to Mr. Walter Scott, this gentleman had the unusual condescension to read it, & having perceived its power, having recognized in it a picturesque style of painting, similar to his own, returned it to the author with the warmest approbation, recommending him to send it instantly to the Committee of Management at Drury-lane, and accompanying it with an introductory letter to Lord Byron. The play was immediately sent; Lord Byron, himself a Poet, read it over the same night, and transmitted it with a forcible recommendation to the Committee. The Committee in turn adopted it; and, in compliance with the request of the author that its fate might be immediately decided, as he had written it to support his family during the ensuing winter, they have produced it with the most creditable alacrity. We feel that these circumstances would of themselves appeal powerfully to the public generosity; but when such feelings are further enforced by the singular merit of the Drama, we have no apprehension that the author will receive his merited reward.

The plot of the play, though artificially varied in its [illegible] sufficiently simple in its *Bertram*, a General and Nobleman, who seems to have usurped the power of the Prince his Master, is defeated and driven into banishment, by a more virtuous Nobleman, *Count Aldobrand*, and loses at once his reputation, his fortune, and, above all, his mistress, who, under the command of her father, becomes the wife of *Aldobrand Bertram*, flying from the country is shipwrecked under the walls of a monastery, near the Castle of his enemy. Hence he visits the Castle, has an interview with his former mistress,—is agitated with love and revenge, murders the Baron, kills his wife with grief and madness, and terminates his life by falling upon his own sword.

We were very much impressed with the three first scenes which open the play. The Convent,—the Monks with torches,—the eager humanity of the father Abbot,—the descriptive poetry of the storm, and the sinking ship,—were all as impressive as picturesque; the poetry was not common-place, and the interest was immediately excited and continued. The audience are well prepared for the forcible scenes which follow, by being informed that the Monastery is near the Castle of Aldobrand; that the ship-wrecked mariners must go thither, and that *Bertram* and his mistress would thus come to an interview. The force of *Bertram's* character, and the virtue and misery of his mistress, excite a powerful curiosity towards this scene, all the circumstances of which are so well prepared.

In the second Act, where this scene takes place, the interest and curiosity are not disappointed; the Lady is introduced, amidst the darkness of the night, on the outside of the Castle; she is uttering her grief to the solitude of the night, and under the paleness of the moon; on a sudden, *Bertram* appears, and (as yet unknown to her) she is attracted to him by the sympathy of their common misery. What follows is then in the best manner of picturesque Tragedy. It short, varied, and concludes in a most impressive incident and situation. This appeared to us as one of the best scenes in the Play; and we have no hesitation to confess, that we were as much affected by it as the audience.

In the progress of the act they agree to meet again, for the last time,—"sad and solemn meeting,—to confirm their griefs, and exchange resolutions of despair. The meeting (but which is with much taste left to be imagined, and is not produced) too truly confirms their sorrow by superadding to it guilt and remorse—the line in which this is related is fine and forcible.—

"We met in madness, and in guilt we parted."

From this misery,—this adultery, one step only remained; the murder of the husband; the furious revenge of *Bertram* accomplishes terror, in the madness and despair of weak virtue, supplicates him not to commit so horrible a crime,—not thus to accomplish the total ruin of all. *Bertram* persists,—the wife loses her senses, and the murder is perpetrated.

We shall not follow this drama through the remaining part of its action, as we conceive that we have said enough to induce our readers to become judges for themselves. Since the *Honey-Moon*, it is, beyond all comparison, the best play within these last twenty years, and will have a proportionate success. We congratulate the author and the public. The former has found that the public will yet prefer what is good before what is indifferent. The latter have discovered a good writer and will do well to cherish and encourage him.

A new Actress made her appearance in this drama. We have only leisure to add, that she promises well. The play is now printed, and we extract the Scene in which *Bertram* and *Imogine* meet. It is so admirably written, that we willingly give it the space it occnpies in our paper:—

ACT II.—SCENE III.

*Moonlight; a terrassed rampart of the Castle; a part of the latter is seen, the rest concealed by woods.—Bertram comes to the end of the stage, stands without looking at her.*

*Imo.* Stranger, I sent for thee, for that I deemed
Some wound was thine, that you free baud might chafe,—
Perchance thy wordly wealth sunk with yon wreck—
Such wound my gold can heal—the castle's almoner—
*Ber.* The wealth of worlds were heaped on me in vain.
*Imo.* Oh then I read thy loss—Thy heart is sunk
In the dark waters pitiless; some dear friend,
Or brother, loved as thine own soul, lies there—
I pity thee, sad man but can no more—
Gold I can give, but can no comfort give
For I am comfortless—
Yet if I could collect my faltering breath
Well were I meet for such sad ministry,
For grief hath left my voice no other sound—
*Ber. (Striking his heart)*
No dews give freshness to this blasted soil.—
*Imo.* Strange is thy form, but more thy words are strange—
Fearful it seems to hold this parley with thee.
Tell me thy race and country—
*Ber.* What avails it?
The wretched have no country: that dear name
Comprizes home, kind kindred, fostering friends,
Protecting laws, all that binds man to man—
But none of these are mine;—I have no country—
And for my race, the last dread trump shall wake
The sheeted relics of mine ancestry,
Ere trump of herald to the armed [illegible]
In the bright blazon of their stainless [illegible]
Calls their lost child again—
*Imo.* I shake to hear him—
There is an awful thrilling in his voice,—
The [illegible] of other days come crowding in them—
If nor my bounty nor my tears can aid thee,
Stranger, farewell; and 'mid thy misery
Pray, when thou tell'st thy beads, for one more wretched
*Ber.* Stay, gentle lady, I would some what with thee.
*Imogine retreats terrified.*
*(Detaining her)*—Thou shalt not go—
*Imo.* Shalt not!—Who art thou? speak—
*Ber.* And must I speak?
There was a voice which all the world, but thee
Might have forgot, and been forgiven,—
*Imo.* My senses blaze—between the dead and living
I stand in fear—oh God!—It cannot be—
Those thick black locks—those wild and sunburnt features
He looked not thus—but then that voice—
It cannot be—for he would know my name.
*Ber.* Imogine—[*She has tottered towards him during the last speech, and when he utters her name, shricks and fales into his arms.*]
*Ber.* Imogine—yes,
Thus pale, cold, dying, thus thon art most fit
To be enfolded to this desolate heart—
A blighted lily on its icy bed—
Nay, look not up, thus I would behold thee.
That pale cheek looks like truth—I'll gaze no more—
That fair, that pale, dear cheek, these helpless arms,
If I look longer they will make me human.
*Imo. (Starting from him).*
Fly, fly, the vassals of thine enemy wait
To do thee dead.
*Ber* Then let them wield the thunder.
Fell is their dint, who're mailed in despair.
Let mortal might sever the grasp of Bertram.
*Imo.* Release me—I must break from—he knows not—
Oh God!
*Ber.* Imogine—maduess seizess me—
Why do I find thee in mine enemy's walls?
What dost thou do in halls of Aldobrand?
Infernal light doth shoot athwart my mind—
Swear thou art a dependent on his bounty.
That chance, or force, or sorcery, brought thee hither;
Thou canst not be—my throat is swoln with agony—
Hell hath no plague—Oh no, thou couldst not do it.
*Imo.* (*kneeling.*) Mercy.
*Ber.* Thou hast it not, or thou wouldst speak—
Speak, speak, *(with frantic violence.)*
*Imo.* I am the wife of Aldobrand,—
To save a famishing father did I wed.
*Ber.* I will not curse *her*—but the hoarded vengeance—
*Imo.* Aye—curse and consummate, the horrid spell.
For broken-hearted in despairing hour
With every omen dark and dire I wedded—
Some ministering demon mocked the robed priest,
With some dark spell, not holy vow they bound me,
Full were the rites of horror and despair
They wanted but—the seal of Bertram's curse,
*Ber. (not heeding her.)*
—Talk of her father—could a father love thee
As I have loved?—the veriest wretch on earth
Doth cherish in some corner of his heart,
Some thought that makes that heart a sanctuary
For pilgrim dreams in midnght-hour to visit,
And weep and worship there.
—And such thou wert to me—and thou art lost.
—What was her father? could a father's love
Compare with mine?—in want, and war, and peril,
Things that would thrill the bearer's blood to tell of,
My heart grew human when I thought of thee—
Imogine would have shuddered for my danger—
Imogine would have bound my leechless wounds—
Imogine would have sought my nameless corse,
And known it well—and she was wedded—
—Was there no name in hell's dark catalogue,
To brand thee with, but mine immortal foe's?—
And did I' scape from war, and want, and famine
To perish by the falsehood of a woman?
*Imo.* Oh spare me,—Bertram,—oh preserve thyself.
—*Ber* A despot's vengeance, a false country's curses;
The spurn of menials whom this hand had fed—
In my heart's steeled pride I shook them off,
As the bayed lion from his hurtless hide
Shakes his pursuers' darts—across their path—
One dart alone took aim, thy hand did barb it,
*Imo.* He did not hear my father's cry—Oh heaven—
Nor food, nor raiment, and his child
Knelt madly to the hungry walls for succour
E'er her wrought brain could bear the horrid thought
Or [illegible] with him—or—see thy father perish.
*Ber.* Thou trembles—Accost I curse thee, tremble not—
Though thou hast made me, woman, [illegible]
Though thou hast made me—but I will not curse thee—
Hear the last prayer of Bertram's broken heart,
That heart which thou hast broken, not his foes.—
Of thy rank wishes the full scope be on thee—
May pomp & pride shout in thine adored path
Till thou shalt feel and sicken at their hollowness—
Ma y he thou'st wed, be kind and generous to thee
Till thy wrung heart, stabb'd by his noble fondness
Writhe in detesting consciousness of falseood—
May thy babe's smile speak daggers to that mother
Who cannot love the father of her child,
And in the bright blaze of the fatal hall,
When vassals kneel, and kindred smile around thee,
May ruined Bertram's pledge hiss in thiue ear—
Joy to the proud dame of St. Aldobrand—
While his cold corse doth bleach beneath her towers.
*Imo. (Detaining him.)* Stay.
*Ber. No.*
*Imo.* Thou hast a dagger.
*Ber.* Not for a woman.—
*Imo. (flinging herself on the ground.)*
It was my prayer to die in Bertram's presence,
But not by words like these—
*Ber. (turning back)*—on the cold earth!
—I do forgive thee from my inmost soul—
*(The child of Imogine rushes in and clings to her)*
*Child.* Mother.
*Ber. (eagerly snatching up the child)*
God bless thee, child— Bertram hath kissed thy child.
*(He rnshes out. Clorinda enters gazing after him in terror, and goes to afford relief to Imogine).*

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